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Spraug Īsilar

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The Kuninish Flag: one red for the Roman Empire and another for the Marxism of the Syndicates, blue for the sea and the capitalism, purple for the wine, and a sunset over an island

The Kuninish or Islandish (natively: spraug īsilar, /ˈʃpʀaːuh ˈiː ɬilar/, litteraly Islandish Language) is a romance a language spoken by two and a half million people in southern Iceland, Faroe Islands and the Republic of Konin (natively: Kónin) (an archipelago republic member of the EU, with a mixed economy of syndicate-controled cooperatives and private foreign enterprises). The Koninish Islands were propriety of the Roman Empire, but were rapidly lost due to the distance from the nearest Roman territories (Britania). Kuninish is a fusional, Romance language with a majority of Germanic lexicon (the opposite being what happens in English: an analytic, Germanic language with a majority of Romance lexicon). The principal influences to Kuninish are Latin, Proto-Germanic, Danish, Icelandish, English and Basque (which influenced principally through grammar). It is regulated by the Īsilar Cōllegia. It is also consider as a head-marking language in process to be a dependent-marking language, but it's very controversial

This is a Ficción Mal Escrita's conlang

Nordic Countries

Map of Islandish speakers

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Phonology

-Above is the sound in IPA, below is the writing

Vowels (V):

ɑ ɒ aː e eː e̯ i iː o oː o̯ː u ʊ u̯ uː y yː y̯ a

ă å a e ē e-(final syllable with e or i) i ī o ō o-/ō- u ů u- ū ʊ ʊʊ ü a (when there is another tonic vowel)/-är

-Long vowels are always tonic. Every exception in words with more than one syllable has ‘tilde’ (á, é, í, ó, ú, ǘ)

-When there is á without any other long vowel, it is simply a tonic ă

-The accentuation rules with -är are quite ambiguous, being an exception to the rule

Consonants (C):

b d f g h ç j k^{w} l m n ɲ ʁ r s ɬ t v w z ʃ ð β ɥ

b/p d f g h/-g qh/g-(i) j k/c l m n nn r (depending on dialect) (V)-r/r c-(ī) s/ll t v w z c-(i//e̯/)/s-(C)- (V)-d-(V)/ð (V)-b-(V) (V)-j-(V)

-They can change even if the letter that makes them change is in the next word. Eg: my islands (island=**īsilam**, femenine)=míec īsilas míe, and the *'c' is pronounced /ʃ/*

Eg:

-Spraug (language): / ˈʃpʀaːuh/

-Kónin (king): / ˈk^{w}onin/

-Mádem (mother): / ˈmɑðem/

-Etcíă (house): / etˈʃi|ɑ/

Dipthongs:

-Ø=there is no diphthong

-T=the heavy one should be tonic

-If there is a long vowel, that means the vowels fuse forming a non-tonic long vowel (ī & ū)

-You can brake a diphthong adding tilde to the soft vowel

Heavy vowels> Soft vowels	**Ă/A/Å**	**E/Ē**	**I**	**O/Ō**	**U/Ū**	**Y/ YY**	**Ÿ**	**-är**
E	ea/ae	Ø	Ø	T	Ø	Ø	ʊe/eʊ	eär

U	au/ua	eu/ue	iu/ui	uo/ou	ū	T	Ø	uär
I	ai/ia	ei	ī	io/oi	iu/ui	T	T	Ø

-Ů or vocal fry-vowels (except for ü) have no dipthongs

Grammar

Syntax

-The base word order is relatively free under some limits: **Subject/Verb/Adv.-Verb/Subject-Object-Verb/Adv**. This word order model is sometimes called '***O3***' (Object Three), even if you can delete the subject so the object stays in 2nd or 1st place. So, in Islandish is completely fine to say "Ate I food yesterday", "Yesterday I food ate", or "I ate food yesterday". But you could sometimes order it **Object-Adv.-Verb-Subject** (order called '***O1***', Object One) if you want to put the emphasis in the object, but it can't be used in *questions, dependent clauses or subjunctive/potential sentences* (Eg: I ate food yesterday="Food yesterday ate I", Pánem esterno borðtī)

-The order of the complements of a noun is **Preposition-Demonstrative-Possessive-Adjective (in Faroe Islands)-Relative Clause (in Faroe Islands)-*Noun*-Demostrative-Numeral-Possessive-Adjective-Genitive-Relative clause** (Eg: *to that my house that one my dog's that works*)

-Introduce a relative clause with **woð** (Eg: give me the eggs I fried=give me the eggs woð I fried). **Don't** use it with **01** independent clauses, because the difference is obvious due to the word order, and redundant

-Introduce a subordinate clause with **ven** before the connector (Eg: I met him in Paris ven when I lived in France). It is **recommended to don't** use it with **01** independent clauses

Pronouns

Personal pronouns

-Like in most Romance languages, there is no pronoun "it", so instead you delete the subject

1st Nominative/Inesive

	Singular	Plural masculine	Plural feminine	Plural mixed
1st person	Go	Nīo	Nīa	Nīo/Nī
2nd person	Vos	Vósos/Jål	Vósas/Jål	Taig/Jål
3rd person	Hīllnun	Íllnos	Íllnas	Ílln

2nd Nominative/Innesive

	Singular	Plural masculine	Plural femenine	Plural mixed
1st Person	-ego	-jio	-jiă	-ji
2nd Person	-dᴜ	-ovso	-ovsa	-ovas
3rd Person	-le	-illos	-illas	-ills

1st Accusative (for O3 sentences)

	Singular	Plural informal	Plural formal
1st person	mē	năig	nås
2nd person	vom	tăig	véstero
3rd person	teum	de	ύkkur

2nd Accusative (for O1 sentences)

Ø=there is no one	Singular	Plural	Paucal

1st Person	mē	nō	Ø
2nd Person	vō	tō	Ø/jål (informally)
3rd Person masculine	teó	dē	ðei
3rd Person femenine	teem	il	ðeim
3rd Person common	teă	ill	ðem

Dative/Causal/Vocative/Benefactive (case DCVB)

	Singular	**Plural**
1st person	még	nóbil
2nd person	ðău	vōis
3rd person masculine	hăum	eīz
3rd person femenine	hăin	īz

Genitive/Posesive

	Unmarked	**Plural**
Masculine	Míno	wōrno
Femenine	Mina	wōrná
Common	Mínem	wōrnem

Comitative/Instrumental

	Singular	**Plural masculine/mixed**	**Plural femenine**
1st person	cunmín	cundíð	cundíðe
2nd person	cunðín	zuēnum	zuēna

3rd person	eí	cúnea	ðeim

Nouns

-The nouns in Islandish can be masculine (descendant from Latin masculine and neuter), feminine (descendant from Latin feminine) or common (descendant from Latin masculine and neuter), and be in unmarked (fish/fishes), plural (fishes), or paucal (all fishes) (also called collective by the linguistic community, and totative)

-The declensions should be added to the noun or to the determiner (to the determiner every time the noun has), existing still thank to an ancient-pronunciation error when the speakers started to pronounce the final Latin m

-There are not definite or indefinite articles

1st Declension

Masculine (usually -um or -o)/Common (usually-em or -a)

Eg: puélum (boy)	Unmarked	Plural	Paucal
Nominative/Innesive (Subject/In/At/On)	puélum	puelēs	altapuélum
Accusative (Direct object)	puéle	puéle	dotemepuéle
Vocative/Benefactive (addressing/for)	puélemzăn	puelīzăn	puélumzăn
Genitive (of)	puelīs	puelōrum	altapuelīs
Dative/Causal (indirect object/because)	puelutī	puelōbus	dotempuelitī
Comitative/Instrumental (with)	puélumåz	puélrăg	dotempuélumåz

Femenine (usually -am or -em)

Eg: puélam (girl)	Unmarked	Plural	Paucal
Nominative/Innesive	puélam	puélas	altapuélam
Accusative	puéla	puéla	dotempuéla
Vocative	puélzăn	puelīzăn	puéluzăn
Benefactive	puelīsa	puelōrum	puelōruma
Genitive	puélasof	puélasof	dotempuélasof
Dative/Causal	puelatī	puelaōbus	dotempuelaōbus
Comitative/Instrumental	puélamåz	puélrăg	åltpuélrăg

2nd Declesion (-n/-t)

-Use the ***absolutive*** instead of the nominative/innesive in intransitive verbs, and just in **answers**, to **sound poetic**, or to sound **formal** in Icelandic dialects

-Ø=doesn't exist

Eg: kónin (king, common)	Unmarked	Plural	Paucal
Nominative/Innesive	konīn	konīne	konīneär
Accusative/Absolutive	kónies	kóniea	kónieak
Vocative/Benefactive	kónin	kóninem	koninēm
Genitive	kónīz (kóni-iz)	kónio	Ø
Dative/Causal	kóninăe	kóninēs/kónikit (poetic)	Ø/dotemkóninae (in Iceland)

Comitative	kóniåz	kóniåz	ålkóniaz/dotemkóniaz (poetic)
Instrumental	kóninz	kóninez	åltkóninz/dotemkóninz (poetic)
Abesive (without)	kōnimte	kōnimbus	Ø

Proper names

-To make plural a proper name just make **long** the final vowel, or **add** -ie

Eg: Marck	
Nominative/Innesive/Accusative	Marck
Benefactive/Dative	Marcke
Genitive/Causal	Marcko
Comitative/Instrumental	Marckó
Abesive	Marckuoz

Irregular nouns

Food=Pănem, common or masculine	**Unmarked**	**Plural**
Nominative/Innesive/Accusative	pănem	pănē
Vocative/Benefactive	panem	pani
Genitive	pănz	păn-z
Dative/Causal	pănáe	pánit
Comitative	prod	pródär

Instrumental	proð	pródu	

House=Etcíă, masculine	Unmarked	Plural	Paucal
Ergative (transitive subject)	etcíă	etcíăk	ål-limē
Absolutive (intransitive subject, object)	etcíăk	etcíek	ål-limēg
Vocative/Benefactive	limēn	limina	ålt-līme
Genitive	līminis	līmi-umz	līmi-ums
Dative/Causal	liminī	limnibūg	ålt-limē
Comitative/Instrumental	ůz	ůzén	úzen

Dog=hūnn, femenine	Unmarked	Paucal
Nominative/Innesive	hūnn	hūnes
Absolutive/Accusative (abs. when loved or hated)	hūnam	hūnes-m
Vocative/Benefactive	důg	důgen
Genitive	důz	cůnēn
Dative/Causal	llūnn	llūim
Comitative/Instrumental	mweðūnn	mweðūim
Abesive	hūn ken	hūnes ken

Determiners

Possessives

-They go before and after the noun. Eg: My dog (dog=**hūnn**, femenine)=Míum hūnn míum

-They don't change depending on number of the possessor nor the possessed. Instead, they are declined based on the possessed's gender and in the possessor's person

Singular			
	Masculine	**Femenine**	**Common**
1st Person	míum	mína	mínter
2nd Person	ðíno	ðína	tūs
3rd Person	zūz	zue	zuz
Plural			
	Masculine	**Femenine**	**Common**
1st Person	míu	míe	mía
2nd Person	ðinēs	ðínas	tūes
3rd Person	su	sär	su

Concordance

-The possessive determiners have to concord with the **first letter** of the next word (Eg: my dog's=míumă důz míum)

Eg: míum	
Other	míum
i-	míumc

l-/ll-	míumär
d-	míumă

Cardinal Numerals

-They go after the noun (one dog=hūnn ʊ)

0	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**
nill	ʊ	dae	trai	catrăe	cīncae	zikz	zevēn	octai	nain
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
drec									

Concordance

-The cardinal numeral determiners have to concord with the **first letter** of the next word (Eg: zero hunting dogs=hūnn níllñă wenarementer)

1st concordance (-V)	
Eg: ʊ	
Other	ʊ
i-	ʊc
ll-/s-	ʊk

2nd concordance (-C)	
Eg: nill	
Other	nill

i-	nillc
l-/ll-	nillär
d-/w-/v-	níllñă

Demonstratives

-They yo before and after the noun (Eg: this dog=stai hūnn stai)

Masculine

	Near	Far
Unmarked	hu	ha
Plural	ðai	sdai
Paucal	ðanz	sdanz

Feminine

	Near	Far
Unmarked	sō	haem
Plural	sōð	sōð
Paucal	ðaem	sdaem

Common

	Near	Far
Unmarked	stai	stod
Plural	ðā	sdā
Paucal	ðana	sdana

Suffixes for declension

-Can **substitute** the declension in nouns

Vocative/Benefactive: -(z)ăn

Genitive 1st Conjugation Masculine: -is

Genitive 1st Conjugation Femenine: -of

Genitive 1st Conjugation Common: -isa

Genitive 2nd Conjugation: -iz

Dative/Causal: -(i)t

Comitative/Instrumental (1st Declension): -(r)ăg

Comitative/Instrumental (2nd Declension): -ez

Adjetives

-They go in Faroe Islands before or after the noun, but generally they go **after** it

-They are inflected by number, declension and gender. Also, they allow the nouns to be **singular** instead of unmarked

-They are ordered between them **freely**, but the purpose (Eg: *hunting* gun) must go before the others. Eg: the good big old milking cow (good=

1st Declension/Irregular nouns

Eg: rófos (red)	**Singular**	**Plural/Paucal**
Masculine	rófos	rófă
Femenine	ārof	rofēs
Common	rófoll	rófor

2nd Declension

Eg: rófos (red)	**Singular**	**Plural/Paucal**

Masculine	rofōres	rofōra
Femenine	rofōs	rófog
Neuter	rófoa	rófoak

Prepositions

-Many linguistics think the next stage in the evolution of Islandish is the development of postpositions due to basic logic, but it is said that it should have been the first step before all the strange orders for complements of the noun that the language now has, so many people say it's more plausible this language breaks the Hawkin's Universal

To specify case

Innesive (optional): i

Dative: hur

Comitative: kuð

Instrumental: vir

Locative (It's a place): īm (optional)

Without (with accusative except in the 2nd Declension): mwiðaud

To expand the case

To (place), basically indirect object (but with accusative informally, dative formally): af (Eg: I send this to the emperor-Dative=to the emperor; I send this af the emperor-Accusative=to where is the emperor)

With (forming a single entity) (with ablative if 2nd declension, nominative if 1st): weð

Above (with innesive): zuper

Under (with innesive):

Between (with innesive):

Verbs

-The verbs in Iselandish can be conjugated depending if you are deleting the **subject** (to mark the subject), the **object** (to mark the object, not used in intransitive verbs), or neither (to mark the subject with a different form)

-You can delete both the **object and subject** at marking the object while you add a 2nd nominative/innesive pronoun

-To negate a verb, add **iz** *before it* in an ***independent clause***, and **nů** *before the subject* in a ***dependent clause.*** Eg: I don't want so I don't take it (to take=**akciperem**, so=**sål**)=Go iz ămóm ven sål nů go ackipe. This is curious because the usual negative started being before the verb as "non" in Ancient Islandish, after being the same but before and after the verb (kinda like in modern Brazilian Portuguese) in Late-Ancient Islandish until to put it just after the verb standardised in Medium Islandish, to after suffer the inverse process but with iz before the verb until it replaced completely non

Soft verbs (regular verbs)

Equal tenses for all the soft verbs

Simple imperative

Infinitive until the termination

Eg: Be!= É!, Love=Ăm!

Present participle

Verb in infinitive+enter

Eg: The hunter/hunting boy (hunt=**wenarem**): puéllum wenarementer

Present of the indicative (passive voice)

Verb é conjugated in present of indicative+Verb in infinitive-(a)*r*

Eg: It is thrown by him (thrown=**ovjīkre**)=Et ovjīkrer hăum

Proper Imperative

You have to mark the object		
Eg: ovjīkre (throw)	**Singular receptor**	**Plural receptor**

1st person direct object	ovjī-maiqh	mé-ovjī
2nd person direct object	ovjī-ju	vos-ovjī
3rd person direct object	ovjī-éla	éla-ovjīnn (-(i)nn)

Eg: Throw it!=**Ovjī-éla!**

Present of the subjunctive (passive voice)

Verb é conjugated in present of the subjunctive+Verb in infinitive

Eg: If I hear (If=**si**)= Si súma auderem

Future of the indicative (passive voice)

Verb vülērem conjugated in subjunctive+Verb in infinitive+Verb é conjugated in future

Eg: The rat will be hunted by the cat (cat=**cattem**, common; rat=**rétzen**, femenine)= Retzēn vádið wenarem ērið catte

1st Conjugation (-arem)

Eg: ămarem (to love in disused/to want/to have informally)

Active Imperative

You have to mark the receptor	
Singular	ăma/ămar (in Iceland)
Plural	ămartáið

Indicative mood

Present

	Deleting subject	**Deleting object**	**Deleting neither**
Go	ămúm	ămámaig	ămōm

Vos	ămais	ămadaig	ămaist
Hīllnun	amå (first vowel changes the longitude)	sămar	ămae
Nī/Nī@	ámaum	tuămar	ámom
Vós@s/Taig	ămais	ămais	ămaists
Jål	ămare	ămarjål	ămarem
Ílln/Ílln@s	ămao	sămarăig	ămae

Imperfect Past (Active)

Imperfect Past (Passive)

Perfect Past (Active)

	Deleting subject	**Deleting object**	**Deleting neither**
Go	ămí	gămað	ămaðe
Vos	ămílts/ămiltí (poetic)	vămað	ămade
Hīllnun	ămílt	hămað	ămade
Nī/Nī@	ămasumu	nămað	ămaðum
Vós@s/Taig	ămastiz	vămað	ămadu
Jål	ămét	ămað	ămét
Ílln/Ílln@s	ămarunt	íămað	ămadu

Perfect Past (Pasive)

Pluperfect past

-There is no diasctintion between passive and active in this tense

Subjunctive/Potential mood

Present

Habitual mood

Present

2nd Conjugation (-ērem)

Eg: năcērem (to born)

Active Imperative

You have to mark the receptor	
Singular	năcēo
Plural	năcētáir

Indicative mood

Present

	Deleting subject	Deleting object	Deleting neither
Go	năcēro	minăcē	náce
Nī/Nī@	năcēmse	năcēnd	nácem/náce
Vos	năcāz	ðinăcē	nácest
Vós@s/Jål/Taig	năcēm	ðainăcē	năcēr
Hīllnun	nácet	năcēo	năcēr
Ílln/Ílln@s	năcēn	năcēos	năcēr/náce

Imperfect Past (Active)

	Deleting Subject	Deleting Object	Deleting neither
Go	năcēvam		

Nī/Nī@	năcēvaus		
Vos	năcēvaeð		
Vós@s/Jål/Taig			
Hīllnun	năcēvet		
Ílln/Ílln@s	năcēvatan		

Imperfect Past (Passive)

Perfect Past

-There is no diasctintion between passive and active in this tense

Pluperfect past

-There is no diasctintion between passive and active in this tense

Subjunctive/Potential mood

Present

3rd Conjugation (-erem)

Eg: auderem (to hear)

Indicative mood

Present

	Deleting subject	Deleting object	Deleting neither
Go	audeo	audmiqh	audo
Nī/Nī@	audimů	nå-audmiqh	audon
Vos/Jål	audi	audiqh	audi
Hīllnun	audeð	saudů	aude

Vós@s/Taig/ Íllη@s	audiciti	saudůs	audi

Imperfect Past (Active)

	Deleting subject	Deleting object	Deleting neither
Go	audebăg	maude	audebăg
Nī/Nī@	audebău	naude	audebău
Vos/Jål	audebăs	audedu	audebăs
Hīllnun	audebăð	saude	audebăð
Vós@s/Taig/ Íllη@s	audăn	audes	audăn

Imperfect Past (Passive)

	Deleting subject	Deleting object	Deleting neither
Go	audebăr		audebăr
Nī/Nī@	audemur		audemur
Vos/Jål	audebărs/audebărz		audebăr
Hīllnun	audetůer		audeb
Vós@s/Taig/ Íllη@s			

Perfect Past

-There is no diasctintion between passive and active in this tense

	Deleting subject	Deleting object	Deleting neither
Go			
Nī/Nī@			
Vos/Jål			
Hīllnun			
Vós@s/Taig/ Ílln@s			

Pluperfect past

-There is no diasctintion between passive and active in this tense

Subjunctive/Potential mood

Present

Habitual mood

Present

4th Conjugation (-ka/-kre)

Eg: trínðka (to drink)

Indicative mood

Present

	Deleting subject	Deleting object	Deleting neither
Go	trínða	mitrínðka	trínðae
Vos	trínðăci	votrínðka	trínðkest
Hīllnun	trínðå	så-trínð	trínðu

Nī/Nī@	trinðā	nå-trínð	trinðē
Vós@s/Taig	trínðaci	så-trínð	trínðon
Jål	trínðk	trínðok	trínðc
Ílln/Ílln@s	trínðåm	så-trínðes ((C)-es, (V)-s)	trínðon

Imperfect Past (Active)

Imperfect Past (Passive)

Perfect Past

-There is no diasctintion between passive and active in this tense

	Deleting subject	**Deleting object**	**Deleting neither**
Go	trínðtī		trínðei
Vos	trínðatis		trínðatis
Hīllnun	trínðit		trínðei
Nī/Nī@	trínðub		trínðkut
Vós@s/Taig	trínðkat		trínðkat
Jål	trínðt		trínðket
Ílln/Ílln@s	trínðdär		trínðkīt

Pluperfect past

-There is no diasctintion between passive and active in this tense

Subjunctive/Potential mood

Present

Habitual mood

Present

Irregular and heavy verbs

-They are very similar to the soft verbs, but they are negated adding **nů** *after* and **nez** (word probably due to a misunderstanding between the Basque ez and the Germanic ne) *before*. Eg: I am not=Nů zåm nez

Verb é (to be)

Indicative mood

Present

	Deleting subject	Deleting object	Deleting neither
Go/Vos	zåm	biqht	zär
Hīllnun	et	är	is
Nī/Nī@	zuns	zunås	érom
Vós@s	ésto	estiumae	íruð
Taig/Jål	är	zăinð	záinðär
Ílln/Ílln@s	zunð	zoinð	zunð

Future

	Deleting subject	Deleting object	Deleting neither
Go/Vos	éru		ér
Hīllnun	ērið		ér
Nī/Nī@	érimus		ér
Vós@s	éritis		ér
Taig/Jål	ert		ér

Ílln/Ílln@s	éron		ér

Subjunctive mood

Present

	Deleting subject	Deleting object	Deleting neither
Hīllnun	stail	ziqht	ið
Nī/Nī@	zun	zuqht	éra
Vós@s	éztes	estiumae	íruð
Taig/Jål	zaiär	zainð	záinð
Ílln/Ílln@s	zon	zunð	zunð
Go/Vos	súma	biqht	zaiär

Habitual mood

Verb vülērem (auxiliar)

Indicative

	You can't delete in this verb
Other	wül
Hīllnun	vü
Ílln/Ílln@s	vül
Vos/Taig	wilzt

Subjunctive

	You can't delete in this verb
Other	vüll
Hīllnun	vádið
Vos/Taig	vist

Verb ōharem (to listen)

Verb munúserem (to use or do something new)

Vocabulary

Verbs (not said in the grammar)

To eat: borðka (to eat)/vescērem (to eat happily)

Nouns (not in said in the grammar)

Child: kildra (common)

Adjectives (not said in the grammar)

Other words (not said in the grammar)

And: ode

Yesterday: esterno

Translations

The boy is with the mother, and also my cat

=

Puélum is mádemåz, ode moster cattemåz

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